Remarks

Claims 1-6, 10-12, 16-22, and 40 are presented for reconsideration. Claims 7-9 and 13-15 were previously withdrawn from consideration. In the event that the respective independent claims from which they depend either directly or indirectly are allowed, it is respectively requested that they also be allowed. The Examiner is reminded that non-elected dependent claims should be allowed in the event that the respective independent claims from which they depend are allowed. See M.P.E.P. § 821.04. Claims 1, 5, 16, 21, and 40 are sought to be amended to clarify the claimed subject matter. Upon entry of the foregoing amendment, claims 1-6, 10-12, 16-22, and 40 are pending in the application, with claims 1, 16, and 40 being the independent claims.

These changes are believed not to introduce any new matter, and their entry is respectfully requested as the amendments present the claims in better form for consideration on appeal pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.116(2).

Based on the above amendments and the following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all outstanding rejections and that they be withdrawn.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 102

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 16, 20-22, and 40 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(a) as allegedly being anticipated by Adobe Acrobat 5.0 as evidenced by Non-Patent Literature "Adobe Acrobat 5.0 Classroom in a Book" ("Adobe"). Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection, but in the interest of

expediting prosecution, amendments are presented herein to clarify the claimed subject

matter.

Anticipation under 35 U.S.C. § 102 requires showing the presence in a single

prior art reference disclosure of each and every element of the claimed invention,

arranged as in the claim. See *Lindemann Maschinenfabrik GMBH v. American Hoist &*

Derrick, 221 U.S.P.Q. 481, 485 (Fed. Cir. 1984).

With regards to the Examiner's statement on pages 3 and 5-7 of the Final Office

Action, in which the Examiner continues to state that Adobe teaches or suggests all of

the features of claims 1-6, 16, 20-22, and 40, Applicant disagrees and traverses for the

reasons stated below.

In the "Response to Arguments" section of the Office Action on page 6 of the

Office Action, the Examiner asserts that Adobe teaches receiving a copy selection in a

multi-application environment because of the presumption that "Adobe must run in some

sort of operating system" and that copy selections are "sent via an input device, such as a

mouse or keyboard, through the operating system to the Adobe application." Applicant

respectfully submits that the Examiner appears to have misinterpreted Applicant's

previous arguments in relation to Adobe. Applicant disagrees with the Examiner's

conclusion and reasoning on page 6 of the Office Action and disputes the Examiner's

statement on page 6 of the Office Action that a computer's operating system or hardware

peripherals such as a keyboard or mouse constitute multiple "applications" or a "multi-

application environment." In contrast to the claimed invention, the Adobe Acrobat

application disclosed in the Adobe reference is specifically limited to working with

proprietary PDF-formatted files (Adobe, pages 1 and 2). Further, Applicants respectfully

submit that using hardware peripherals such as keyboards and mice to input information

into Adobe Acrobat is not analogous to the multi-application environment recited in

Applicant's claims 1, 16, and 40. Moreover, although Adobe Acrobat may run on

computer platforms which include an underlying operating system such as "Windows or

Mac OS" as stated by the Examiner on page 6 of the Office Action, Applicants submit

that executing Adobe Acrobat within a computer operating system is not analogous to

the multi-application environment recited in pending claims 1, 16, and 40. However, to

expedite prosecution, Applicant has amended claims 1, 16, and 40 to specify that the

copy operation occurs in a first, source application program and that the paste operation

is subsequently attempted in a second, destination application program. Support for

these amendments is found at least in paragraphs 0016, 0017, 0025, and 0033 and FIGs.

2-4 of the instant specification.

Claims 1, 16, and 40 as amended herein recite features that distinguish over the

applied reference. For example, claims 1, 16, and 40 recite a method, a computer-

implemented method, and computer readable storage medium comprising program code,

respectively, for restricting use of a clipboard application by receiving a copy selection

associated with designated content of a source file being displayed by a first, source

application, determining whether the source file is a secured file that cannot be accessed

without *a priori* knowledge, and preventing subsequent usage of the content in a second,

destination application via the clipboard application when the determining determines

that the source file is a secured file.

On page 3 of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts that pages 2 and 3 of Adobe

disclose the above recited features of claims 1, 16, and 40. Applicant has examined the

sections of Adobe cited by the Examiner and other sections and submits that Adobe is

limited to preventing opening and modification of Portable Document Format (PDF)

files in a single-application Adobe Acrobat environment (Adobe, pages 1-3). Further,

opening a PDF file with the Adobe Acrobat document exchange tool (Adobe, page 1) is

not analogous to receiving a copy selection associated with designated content of a

source file being displayed by a first, source application; determining whether the source

file is a secured file, where the secured file cannot be accessed without *a priori*

knowledge; and preventing subsequent usage and storage of the designated content in a

second, destination application via the clipboard application when the determining

determines that the source file is a secured file, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. While

Adobe may disclose password protection of proprietary format PDF files in a single

application, Adobe Acrobat (Adobe, page 2), Adobe does not teach or suggest restricting

use of a clipboard application by receiving a copy selection associated with designated

content of a source file being displayed by first and second applications, as recited in

claims 1, 16, and 40. The Examiner continues to interpret Adobe's Acrobat PDF "file

security" features (Adobe, pages 1 and 2) as reading on the recited methods of claims 1

and 16 and computer readable medium of claim 40. Applicant submits that although

Adobe may teach restricting opening and modifying of PDF files using the Adobe

Acrobat application, Adobe contains no teaching or suggestion of restricting use of a

clipboard application in first and second applications when it has been determined that a

source file is a secured file, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40.

Adobe does not teach or suggest preventing subsequent use of a source file after

determining that the source file is a secured file as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. While

Adobe may disclose that the Acrobat application can protect "sensitive PDF files from unauthorized changes" (Adobe, page 4), Adobe does not teach or suggest preventing subsequent use of the content in a second, destination application via a clipboard application when it has been determined that a source file is a secured file, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. Although Adobe may disclose limiting access to PDF files and modification in the Adobe Acrobat product based on a specific type of a priori knowledge, namely passwords (Adobe, page 2), Adobe does not teach or suggest preventing subsequent use of a secured file in second, destination application after determining that the file is a secured file, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40. While Adobe may disclose password protection for PDF files within the Adobe Acrobat product (Adobe, page 2), Adobe does not teach or suggest preventing subsequent usage of clipboard content in a second, destination application via a clipboard application when it has been determined that the source file is a secured file, as recited in claims 1, 16, and 40.

Applicant submits that Adobe Acrobat's feature of "Adding security to PDF files" to limit opening and copying of PDF files (Adobe, pages 1 and 2) is not analogous to the method, computer-implemented method, and computer readable medium recited in claims 1, 16, and 40, respectively, that prevent subsequent usage and storage of contents of secured files in a second, destination application. The secured files recited in claims 1, 16, and 40 are not limited to Adobe PDF files and can include documents such as executable code, data, and text that that cannot be accessed without a priori knowledge. As disclosed in Adobe, PDF files are a specific, proprietary file format created with Adobe's Acrobat product (Adobe, pages 1-4). PDF files correspond to a single, limited,

proprietary format that is created by the Adobe Acrobat application and read or opened with the Adobe Acrobat reader application. Adobe Acrobat is not operable or configurable to display secured source file contents such as executable code and data unless they have been previously converted into the proprietary PDF format. PDF files are rendered and displayed by the Adobe Acrobat reader product.

At least based on their respective dependencies to claim 1, claims 2-6 and 10-12 should be found allowable, as well as for their additional respective distinguishing features. Dependent claims 2-6 and 10-12, which depend upon independent claim 1, are allowable for at least being dependent from allowable independent claim 1, in addition to their own respective distinguishing features. See *In Re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and M.P.E.P. § 2143.03. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the rejections of claims 1-6 and 10-12 be removed and that these claims be passed to allowance.

Also, at least based on their respective dependencies to claim 16, claims 17-22 should be found allowable, as well as for their additional respective distinguishing features.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied reference.

Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103

On pages 4 and 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner rejected claims 10-12 and

17-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly obvious in view of Adobe and in further

view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0037253 to Blank *et al* ("Blank").

As discussed above, independent claim 1 as amended herein is distinguishable

over the applied reference. Dependent claims 10-12, which depend upon independent

claim 1, are allowable for at least being dependent from an allowable independent claim,

in addition to their own distinguishing features.

Further, as discussed above, independent claim 16 as amended herein is

distinguishable over the applied reference. Dependent claims 17-19, which depend upon

independent claim 16, are allowable for at least being dependent from an allowable

independent claim, in addition to their own distinguishing features.

Applicant submits that neither Adobe, nor Blank, alone or in combination, teach

or suggest all of the recited elements of claims 17 and 18. Claims 17 and 18 recite an

additional distinguishing feature, storing alternate content to a clipboard application in

place of designated content when it has been determined that a source file is a secured

file, not taught by Adobe or Blank either alone or in the alleged obvious combination.

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner concedes that Adobe does not

disclose storing alternate content to a clipboard application in place of designated content

when it has been determined that a source file is a secured file, but asserts that Blank

cures the deficiencies of Adobe.

Claims 17 and 18 recite features that distinguish over the applied references. For

example, claim 17 recites the method for restricting use of a clipboard application of

claim 16 wherein the method further comprises storing alternate content to a "clipboard application" in place of designated content when the determining determines that a source file is a secured file. Claim 18 recites the method from claim 17 wherein the alternate content is one or more of blank content, predetermined content, and scrambled content. Although Blank may disclose displaying text when a "keyboard's focus" is changed from a website browser's reader applet "to a concurrent third party program" (Blank, paragraph [0047]), Blank is limited to having the "applet screen" go blank or display "alternative text" such as error message (Blank, paragraphs [0028] and [0047]). Blank does not teach or suggest storing alternate content to a clipboard application in place of designated content when it has been determined that a source file is a secured file, as recited in claims 17 and 18.

On page 5 of the Office Action, the Examiner states that Blank discloses the above recited features of claims 17 and 18 in paragraph [0046]. Applicant has examined section of Blank cited by the Examiner and other sections and submits that while Blank may disclose an applet window that prevents copying and printing of web page text in applet reader windows of Internet browsers such as Microsoft Explorer and Netscape Navigator (Blank, paragraphs [0032] and [0046]), Blank lacks any teaching or suggestion of storing alternate content to a clipboard application in place of secured files, as recited in claims 17 and 18.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw the rejections of these claims, and find them allowable over the applied references.

Information Disclosure Statement

In response to the Examiner's request on page 2 of the Office Action that

Applicant identify the most relevant passages of the submitted Information Disclosure

documents, the volume of references cited in the information disclosure statement filed

October 29, 2007 was a result of thorough compliance with Applicant's duty of

disclosure under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56. These references were submitted in accordance with

Applicants' duty under 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 to disclose information that is material to the

patentability of the claimed invention. Applicant does not represent that he has analyzed

each reference in detail to determine which, if any, may be material to the claimed

invention.

The Examiner also states that due to the number of references cited in the

information disclosure statement, only a cursory review of the cited references was

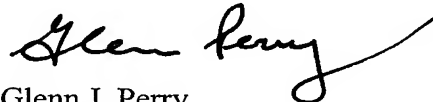performed. The Examiner is thanked for the review of the cited references.

Conclusion

All of the stated grounds of objection and rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicant therefore respectfully requests that the Examiner reconsider all presently outstanding objections and rejections and that they be withdrawn. Applicant believes that a full and complete reply has been made to the outstanding Office Action and, as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes, for any reason, that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at the number provided.

Prompt and favorable consideration of this Amendment and Reply is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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